ON THE BIRDS OF THE ISLAND OF BABBER.

By Dr. ERNST HARTERT.

HAVING returned to the East once more, our valued correspondent Mr. Heinrich Kühn has again commenced to collect birds on the less known islands of the great Eastern Archipelago.

In Nov. Zool. 1904. pp. 174—221 1 gave a list of the birds collected by Mr. Külm on the South-West Islands, and, as 1 said on p. 176, collections were not made on the more eastern islands, Sermatta, Luang and Babber. Mr. Kühn sent a party of Malayan collectors to Babber, who made a collection of 76 species. Unfortunately the collection does not seem to be a complete one, as the work on Babber had suddenly to be terminated, on account of the hostile behaviour of some of the natives.

A few Babber specimens have long ago reached the Dresden Museum, and were duly recorded and partly described as new by Dr. A. B. Meyer. Also Mr. Schädler sent a collection of 31 species (about half of those sent by Mr. Külm) from Babber to the Leyden Museum, and the latter has been recorded by Dr. Otto Finsch in his valuable article "Systemat. Uebers. der Vögel der Südwest-Inseln" in Notes Leyden Museum, xxii. pp. 225—309 (1901).

The ornis of Babber differs considerably from that of the more western islands, being in many instances the same as, or closely allied to, that of the Tenimber or Timorland group.

1. Megapodius duperreyii Less. & Garn.

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904. p. 176.

3 & ad., Tepa, 27. viii., 5, 9. ix., 1905 (Nos. 6788, 6849, 6886).

2. Turnix maculosus (Temm.).

Cf. Nov. Zool, 1904, p. 176.

1 9 ad., Tepa, 20. x. 1905 (No. 7005).

3. Ptilinopus cincta ottonis Hart.

Ptilinopus cincta ottonis Hartert, Nov. Zool. 1904. pp. 178, 179 (Dammer and Babber. Terra typica: Dammer).

A fine series was obtained near Tepa, on Babber Island, in August and September 1905 (Nos. 6605, 6609, 6622, 6624, 6628, 6640, 6690, 6700, 6703, 6755, 6756, 6816). "Iris burnt sienna (brick-red in most specimens). Feet dark red (chocolate-brown, purplish red, dark purple). Bill: tip yellowish, base dark (olivaceous).

4. Ptilinopus xanthogaster xanthogaster Wagl.

Cf. Nov. Zool, 1904, p. 179, no. 8.

Eleven examples killed at Tepa in August and September (Nos. 6606, 6615, 6619, 6629, 6630, 6631, 6653, 6737, 6753, 6801, 6801A).

It is interesting to find that P.x. xanthogaster, the same as found on Banda, Key, Dammer, Taam, Teoor, Manggoer, Koer and the Timorlaut (Tenimber) group, occurs on Babber, and not P.x. roseipileum (Nov. Zool. 1994. p. 179), which inhabits Roma, Moa, Kisser, Letti and Wetter.

5. Ptilinopus wallacei Gray.

Ptilinopus wallacei Gray, P. Z. S. 1858. pp. 185, 195. pl. 136 (Aru Islands).

We have no specimen from Arn, but a large series from the Key and other islands. Külm's men obtained fifteen specimens in August, September, October (Nos. 6603, 6654, 6662, 6734, 6758, 6781, 6836, 6843, 6887, 6904, 6905, 6907, 6942, 6963, 6998).

6. Carpophaga rosacea (Temm.).

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904. p. 180.

Common near Tepa in August (Nos. 6604, 6636, 6657, 6658, 6692, 6752).

7. Carpophaga conciuna conciuna Wall.

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904, p. 181.

Very numerous near Tepa in August and September (Nos. 6608, 6618, 6620, 6647, 6698, 6699, 6741, 6751, 6812, 6838, 6847, 6848, 6852, 6944).

8. Turtur tigrina (Temm. & Knip).

Cf. Nov. Zool, 1904, p. 182.

This ubiquitous Turtledove was common on Babber Island (Nos. 6744, 6762, 6817, 6823, 6915, 6918, 6921, 6923, 6927, 6928, 6929, 6935).

9. Geopelia maugeus (Temm. & Knip).

Uf. Nov. Zool. 1904, p. 182.

Seven specimens were sent (Nos. 6604, 6637, 6675, 6894, 6948, 6952, 6955).

10. Chalcophaps chrysochlora (Wagl.).

Cf. Nov. Zool, 1904. p. 183.

A series of specimens from Babber are somewhat intermediate between *C. c. chrysochlora* and *C. c. timorensis*, but few have the hindneck so continuously grey as in our typical *timorensis*. The bill, however, is rather longish, which is more or less characteristic for *timorensis*, and the extent of white on the shoulders varies somewhat. Mr. Kühn seut fifteen specimens, of which, however, very few are adult (Nos. 6617, 6635, 6649, 6659, 6681, 6740, 6794, 6834, 6837, 6839, 6860, 6855, 6861, 6914, 6914 A).

11. Sterna bergii pelecanoides King.

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904. p. 185.

One skin, August 1905 (No. 6678).

I have not heretofore tried to distinguish between the various races of Sterna bergii, as our material was not sufficient for a complete study of them; but Mr. Rothschild, inspired by Mr. Bangs' article in Bull. Mus. Compar. Zool. Marvard Coll. xxxvi. 1901. p. 257, suggested to me that there were probably as many races of Sterna bergii as of other widespread birds, and I find this really to be the case, although these races are closely allied and not recognisable by a confirmed lumper, who has not trained his eye for careful comparison. Probably the name for the Sterna bergii form from all these islands is to be S. b. pelecanoides King (Surv. Int. Austr. ii. p. 422, 1826).

12. Charadrius squatarola (L.).

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904, p. 186,

♀ ad. Tepa, 12. viii. 1905 (No. 6607).

13. Ochthodromus geoffroyi (Wagl.).

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904. p. 186.

Three females, shot in September (Nos. 6986, 6989, 6991).

14. Numenius phaeopus variegatus (Scop.).

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904. p. 186.

Six specimens (Nos. 6912, 6919, 6926, 6975, 6983, 6983 A).

15. Limosa limosa melanuroides Gould.

[Scolopax Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. x. p. 147 (1758—"Habitat in Europa," Terra typica : Sweden, ex Fauna Suecica 144), Linnaeus' only quotation.]

Limosa melanaroides Gould, P.Z.S. 1846. p. 84 (Port Essington, Australia).

The eastern Black-tailed Godwits are constantly very much smaller (wing one to two inches shorter, bill shorter and not so thick at base) than the European form, so that they must be separated subspecifically. Mr. Kühn sent two moulting specimens, a 3 and a 2, shot on September 12th and 29th near Tepa (Nos. 6920, 6982).

16. Totanus hypoleucos (L.).

Tringa Hypotencos Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. x. p. 149 (1758—"Habitat in Europa." Terra typica: Sweden; from first quotation).

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904, p. 187.

Three specimens, August and September (Nos. 6689, 6763, 6970).

17. Glottis nebularius (Gunn.).

Scolopas nebularius Gunnerus, Leem, Lapp. Beskr. 1767. p. 251 (Lappland).

Six specimens, August and September (Nos. 6709, 6795, 6815, 6902, 6903, 6906).

18. Heteractitis brevipes (Vieill.).

Cf. Noc. Zool. 1901, p. 187.

1 &, Tepa, 1. ix. 1905 (No. 6822).

19. Terekia cincrea (Güld.).

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904, p. 187.

1 &, Tepa, 12. ix. 1905 (No. 6910).

20. Limonites ruficollis (Pall.).

Uf. Nov. Zool, 1904, p. 187.

Six specimens, August and September (Nos. 6765, 6908, 6913, 6917, 6956, 6997).

21. Heteropygia acuminatus (Horsf.).

Cf. Nov. Zool, 1904, p. 187.

1 9, Tepa, 12. ix. 1905 (No. 6916).

22. Tringa crassirostris Temm. & Schl.

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904, p. 187.

1 &, Tepa, 12. viii. 1905. "Iris dark brown; feet dark slate; bill black." (No. 6608.)

23. Stiltia isabella (Vieill.).

Cf. Nov. Zool, 1905, p. 202.

We did not receive specimens from the other South-West Islands. Six specimens were sent from Tepa, on Babber (Nos. 6638, 6648, 6832, 6895, 6947, 6958).

24. Lobivanellus miles (Bodd.).

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1905. p. 200.

This species too was not received from the other South-West Islands. One female was shot at Tepa on September 5th (No. 6851).

25. Esacus magnirostris (Vieill.).

Cf. Nov. Zool, 1904. p. 187.

1 & ad., Tepa, 19. viii. 1905 (No. 6668).

26. Ibis molucca Cuv.

Cf. Nov. Zool, 1905, p. 203.

1 & juv., 1 ? ad., Tepa, August and September (Nos. 6677, 6923). No ibis was obtained by Mr. Kühn on the other South-West Islands.

27. Platalea regia Gould,

Cf. Nor. Zool, 1904, p. 188.

1 ♂, Tepa, 11. ix. 1905 (No. 6909).

28. Demiegretta sacra (Gm.).

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904, p. 188.

Two grey examples and one white one, August 1905 (Nos. 6759, 6761, 6874).

29. Notophoyx novaehollandiae (Lath.).

Cf. Nov. Zool, 1904, p. 188.

1 9 ad., Tepa, 24. viii. 1905 (No. 6742).

30. Nycticorax caledonica (Gm.).

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904. p. 188.

2 & &, 1 \, September 1905 (Nos. 6821, 6829, 6833).

31. Plotus novaehollandiae Gould.

Plotus novae hollandiae Gould, P. Z. S. 1847, p. 34 (S. Australia).

87, 17. viii., 1. ix. 1905 (Nos. 6661, 6818).

32. Pelecanus conspicillatus Temm.

Pelecanus conspicillatus Temminck, Pl. Col. v. Taf. 276 (1824: Australia).

l ad., Tepa, Angust 1905 (No. 6805). We received no pelican from the other South-West Islands.

33. Haliastur indus intermedius Guru.

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904, p. 189.

3 ad., 2 juv., Tepa, August and September (Nos. 6600, 6639, 6666, 6680, 6984). The adult birds are typical *intermedius*, having black shafts to the white feathers of the underside.

34. Astur albiventris polionotus (Salvad.).

Urospizias polionotus Salvadori, Aggiunte Orn. Papuasia i. p. 19 (1889 : Timorlaut).

1 & ad., 1 ♀ ad., 1 ♀ juv., Tepa, August and September (Nos. 6641, 6899, 6957). "Iris, & ad. orange, ♀ ad. brown; feet sulphureous, bill black."

The adult female agrees perfectly with our specimens from Tenimber, Banda, and Danmer, while the male differs from our single male (from Banda) in having only the jugular region vinous, the lower breast and abdomen as well as the thighs white, with barely a tinge of vinous and an indication of bars on the sides of the abdomen. Whether this is an individual character, or peculiar to all Babber examples, cannot be guessed without more material. Possibly both albiventris from the Key Islands and Manggoer and polionotus may eventually be looked upon as subspecies of A. torquatus, but it requires more time than I can at present afford to study the relations of these forms at full length.

35. Tiununculus moluccensis occidentalis Mey. & Wigl.

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904, p. 190.

The Kestrel of the South-Western Islands is *T. m. occidentalis*, and the specimens, four in all, sent from Babber agree with those from Kisser, Letti, and Moa, showing no approach to the darker *T. m. moluccensis* (Nos. 6632, 6819, 6827, 6911).

36. Tinnunculus cenchroides (Vig. & Horsf.).

Falco cenchroides Vigors & Horsfield, Trans. Linn, Soc. Lond. xv. p. 183 (1826: Australia).

We did not receive this species from the other South-West Islands. Kühn's bunters obtained 1 3, 2 99 at Tepa, 24, 29, viii., and 1, ix, 1905 (Nos. 6735, 6796, 6820). "Iris brown; feet sulphureous; bill slate with black tip."

37. Falco peregrinus ernesti Sharpe.

Falco ernesti Sharpe, Ibis 1894, p. 545 (Borneo).

1 ? ad., Babber, 25. ix. 1905. "Iris brown; feet chromeous; bill slate-colour." (No. 6953.)

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904. p. 190, where I recorded a young female from Wetter as F. percyrinus melanogenys! I am now convinced that this is rather F. p. ernesti than F. p. melanogenys.

The Falcon from Babber is a very interesting specimen. It agrees with the specimens of F. ernesti from Borneo, N.W. Luzon, New Guinea and Mallikollo

in having grey (not ochraceous) under tail-coverts, with wide slaty-blackish bars, very grey (not ochraceous) flanks, with very wide bars, though the breast is not quite as grey as in the males of *ernesti*. The adult female in the British Museum and the one in Tring (from New Guinea) are still darker grey on the flanks and more cinnamon-rufons on the chest, than our Babber specimen, but in all essential characters they agree.

38. Ninox boobook cinnamomina subspec. nov.

Formis Ninox hoobook boobook et Ninox boobook occiliata appellatis similis sed multo minor et colore lacte cinnamomino an rufo-cinnamomeo, nec grisescente, nec brunneo, nec rufo.

The four specimens from Babber, obtained at Tepa in August and September, are almost alike, and their colour above is bright cinnamon, lighter on the neck, darker and more brownish on the crown. The scapulars and greater upper wing-coverts are rufons-cinnamon, with white or whitish bars and round spots. The tail is rufous-cinnamon, with more or less ill-defined, sometimes, however, rather distinct brown bars to the inner webs, which are generally much paler. The anricular region is covered with a large, very conspicuous slaty-brown patch. The undersurface varies from light reddish cinnamon with darker longitudinal patches and whitish spots on the abdomen to whitish with rufons-cinnamon longitudinal patches. Wing 209—213, tail about 120—130 mm. "Iris chromeons or whitish yellow; feet whitish; bill dull black or slate with yellow or whitish tip." Type of Ninox boobook cinnamomina: & ad., Tepa, 22. viii. 1905 (No. 6606).

It is particularly interesting to find on Babber an apparently very constant distinct form of the boobook-group of owls, as the birds from Moa, Letti and Roma are much nearer to N. boobook boobook and N. boobook occiliata. Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904. p. 191, and 1905. p. 210. It must be said that Australian specimens vary enormously in coloration and size. Some small specimens from Derby and other places in N.W. Australia are hardly larger than my cinnamomina, and some are quite pale cinnamon, but not bright rufous-cinnamon. I have, however, not seen any series of specimens from one place that are alike inter se (we received five examples from Babber), that are so bright rufous-cinnamon, or so small. It is, therefore, not only advisable but necessary to name the Babber form. We received five skins, four marked as males, one doubtful (Nos. 6606, 6607, 6611, 6868, 6892).

39. Eos reticulatus (S. Müll.)

Psittacus reticulatus S. Müller, Yerh. Land- en Volkenkunde, pp. 107, 108 (Moluccas, no exact locality).

Not known from the more westerly islands of the group, but already obtained on Babber by Schädler (cf. Finsch, *Notes Leyden Museum* xxii. p. 285), and on Dammer by Heinrich Kühn. On Babber it is evidently quite common, as Kühn's collectors sent thirteen specimens obtained near Tepa in August and September (Nos. 6612, 6644, 6646, 6650, 6652, 6656, 6665, 6743, 6748, 6807, 6809, 6810, 6872). "Iris burut sienna (brick-red); bill red; feet blackish."

40. Trichoglossus euteles (Temm.).

Cf. Nov. Zool, 1904, p. 193.

Mr. Külin sent four specimens from Tepa (Nos. 6615, 6622, 6625, 6789). Schädler sent to Leyden from Babber,

41. Tanygnathus megalorhynchos subaffinis Scl.

Tanggnathus subaffinis Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, pp. 51, 53, 194, 200 (Timorlant);
Finsch, Notes Leyden Mus. xxii, p. 290 (Babber).

Mr. Kühn sent seven specimens shot in Angust and September at Tepa. These birds appear to be all adult males in perfect plumage, with the exception of one (No. 6848) which is an immature male. This last one has the lesser upper wing-coverts dark green, not blue, and the onter edges to the median and greater wing-coverts are narrow and dull lemon-yellow. All the others have the lesser wing-coverts, bend of wing and tips of scapulars and median and greater wing-coverts bright blue, the borders to the wing-coverts broad and of a very bright yellow. They surpass thus in brightness of the wing our series of T. m. subaffinis from Tenimber (Timorlant); but as only a few of the latter are adult males in fresh plumage, and one closely approaches our Babber specimens, I believe that the differences are due to the different season and age of the birds, but not peculiar to the localities. "Iris chromeous; bill scarlet; feet slaty black." (Nos. 6601, 6770, 6806, 6840, 6846, 6945, 6946.)

The home of T. m. subaffinis is otherwise Timorlaut (Tenimber). It does not

occur on Moa, Wetter, Letti, or Kisser.

42. Alcyone azurea yamdenae Rothsch.

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904, p. 196.

What I said (l. c.) about two specimens from Roma applies exactly to two examples from Tepa, Babber Island. They may be said to agree with the type of A. a. yamdenae, except that their wings are slightly longer, measuring 73 and 75.5 mm., while the wing of the type of A. a. yamdenae measures about 70.5 mm. It is very probable that the type of yamdenae is an exceptionally small specimen of the same subspecies, but more material from Tenimber is necessary to decide this question finally.

43. Halcyon australasia dammeriana?

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904. pp. 196, 197.

The specimens from Babber are rather puzzling. They are as dark cinnamon below and on the crown and hindneck as II. australasia dammeriana. From the twelve specimens of II. a. dammeriana before me they differ as follows: the crown, instead of having a fairly large, rarely small, bluish green patch, has generally a rather smaller patch, and four examples have no patch whatever, but have the crown uniform dark cinnamon; the wing is generally somewhat shorter, varying from 75.5 to 79.5, instead of 78 to 84 mm. in H. a. dammeriana. The question therefore is: are our series sufficiently large to prove an average of size or more or less largely patched crown in one of these forms or not? I do not wish, at present, to decide, but probably the Babber form deserves a name. Babber lies between the Letti-Moa group and Tenimber, and we should therefore expect either the Letti-Moa form (H. a. interposita) or the Tenimber form (11. a. minor). But with neither of these do our Babber birds agree; they are darker underneath (and probably smaller) than II. a. interposita, and they are much darker on the throat and in the middle of the abdomen and somewhat larger than H. a. minor. That the Dammer form should inhabit Babber as well is very strange—but nothing is impossible.

Mr. Kühn's collectors sent twelve specimens killed near Tepa in Angust and September, of which six are marked as males, six as females—whether correctly or not I cannot say. "Iris dark brown; bill black and white; feet blackish." (Nos. 6612, 6619, 6669, 6679, 6696, 6880, 6881, 6882, 6894, 6940, 6964, 6972.)

44. Halcyon sancta Vig. & Horsf.

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904. p. 196.

1 9, Tepa, 29. ix. 1905 (No. 6987).

45. Halcyon chloris chloris (Bodd.).

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904, pp. 197, 198, 199.

Thirteen specimens from Tepa (Nos. 6624, 6633, 6634, 6683, 6684, 6693, 6760, 6776, 6786, 6798, 6890, 6898, 6959).

46. Misocalius palliolatus (Lath.).

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904, p. 201.

1 9, 9, ix. 1905 (No. 6891).

47. Cuculus variegatus Vieill.

Cf. Nor. Zool. 1905, p. 217.

1 ?, Tepa, 4. ix. 1905 (No. 6845).

48. Chrysococcyx spec. an subsp. nov.?

1 ♂ ad., Tepa, Babber Island, 15. ix. 1905. "Iris burnt sienna; bill and feet black." (No. 6939.)

d ad. Upper surface dark green with metallic gloss, on the crown a blue tinge. Some of the median upper wing-coverts have white terminal edges and spots, so that an irregular white patch or ring is formed, showing an approach to the Key-Islands form, *C. crassirostris*, which has a large white patch on the wing-coverts. Tail without any rufous colour; only the outermost pair with white crossbars, the next with only a round white spot at the tip of the inner web, central pair without white. Undersurface white with somewhat narrow greenish bronze crossbars, which are few and not very conspicuous on the throat, the feathers there having only one bar instead of two.

Dr. Finsch describes a similar bird from Halmahera, whence Dr. Vorderman described *C. nieuwenhuisi*. Unless the latter is a somewhat younger bird it is not the same as Finsch's! It is quite possible, or rather evident, that a special form inhabits the Molnecas, but whether that extends from Halmahera to Amboina or not is doubtful, and whether the Babber bird is the same or not can only be proved by more material.

49. Scythrops novaehollandiae Lath.

Cf. Nov. Zool, 1905, p. 219,

A young bird (No. 6769) just from the nest, unable to fly, shot at Tepa 26. viii. 1905, proving that this species is not an aecidental visitor, but is hatched on Babber Island. These young *Scythrops* are peculiar and pretty things. Their head and neck is rusty buff, the feathers of the upperside with ashy-grey bases; ear-coverts

light grey; feathers of back and upper wing-coverts slaty grey with large buffish rust-coloured tips. Rectrices as in the adult birds, as far as visible; breast and abdomen white with buffy yellow tinge and narrow dark grey crossbars which are very wide apart. "Iris dark brown with a whitish ring; feet slate; bill dull brownish."

50. Eurostopus argus Hart.

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904, p. 202.

Seven specimens (Nos. 6856, 6859, 6862, 6863, 6870, 6876, 6877).

51. Caprimulgus macrourus Horsf.

Caprimulgus macrourus Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. xiii. p. 142 (1821—Java).

? immat., Tepa, 28, viii, 1905 (No. 6791).

This bird certainly agrees better with C. macrourus than with C. macrourus celebensis, which was received from Wetter (Nov. Zool. 1904. p. 202). I come, however, to the conclusion that C. macrourus, manilensis and celebensis are all three only subspecies, and should therefore be called Capr. macrourus macrourus, C. m. manilensis and C. m. celebensis, while on Ceylon we have C. m. atripeunis, farther north C. m. ambiguus, C. m. albonotatus, and C. m. nipalensis.

52. Pitta vigorsi Gonld.

Pitta rigorsi Gould, B. Australia, iv. pl. 2. (part II.) (1841—Believed to come somewhere from Australia! Errore. As the terra typica we may accept Banda, the first known exact locality).

1 ♀, Tepa, Babber, 21. viii. 1905 (No. 6695).

53. Hirundo javanica Sparrm.

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904, p. 203.

1 &, 3 & \$, Tepa, 24, 26. viii. 1905 (Nos. 6738, 6766, 6768, 6773).

54. Petrochelidon nigricans (Vieill.).

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904, p. 204,

2 & d, Tepa, 27. viii. 1905 (Nos. 6778, 6779).

55. Muscicapula hyperythra audacis subsp. nov.

3. Similar to *M. hyperythra hyperythra* in general appearance, but larger, especially the bill much longer, the metatarsus longer, wing longer. The inner edges to the quills are lighter, more whitish, the under wing-coverts have more buffy-white colonr. Wing 63·7—65·4, tail about 42—45, culmen 14—14·5, metatarsus about 20 mm. (Type 3 ad. No. 6864, Tepa, 6. ix. 1905). "Iris brown, blackish, or whitish yellow." This last statement, however, is probably erroneous. "Feet pule plumbeous, dull black, blackish; bill black."

5 & &, Tepa, Babber, August, September 1905 (Nos. 6780, 6850, 6854, 6864,

6985).

1 " ?," Tepa, 6. ix. 1905 (No. 6866). Differs from those of M. h. hyperythra in having the back and scapulars distinctly greyish, not olive like the head, and the breast buffy rufous, the middle of the abdomen and the under tail-coverts

white, with only a faint tinge of buff; but possibly this supposed \mathcal{P} may be a young \mathcal{E} , in which case the value of these differences is of course doubtful.

Note.—Dr. Finsch (Notes Leyden Mus. xxii. pp. 261, 262) places my Dummeria heurici (cf. Nov. Zool. 1900. p. 14) from Dammer in the genus Poccilodryus. I cannot agree with this decision. I readily believe that it is desirable to diminish the genera of Museicapidae very considerably; but if this is done, and Dammeria should be suppressed, it would far better be united with Museicapula than with Poccilodryas, a genus which inhabits Australia and the Papuan Islands, but not the South-West Islands. Moreover, the structure is different, the tail of Poccilodryas being softer and shorter, the bill weaker. The sexes of Dammeria differ considerably, as in Museicapula.

56. Gerygone dorsalis fulvescens A. B. M.

Gerygone fulvescens A. B. Meyer, Isis 1884, pp. 2, 27 (Babber).

The Gerygone from Babber has been separated by Meyer, l.c. Undoubtedly all these forms—i.e. kühni from Dammer (which is quite different from both dorsalis and fulvescens), fulvescens from Babber, sequens from Roma, and others—are representative forms, and Dr. Finsch's surmise, from the comparisons of spirit-specimens, that "kühni" as well as fulvescens are found on Babber, is erroneous. Dr. Finsch's kisserensis (cf. Notes Leyden Mus. xx. p. 133, Nov. Zool. 1904. p. 205) is merely a synonym of fulvescens—at least I cannot separate our specimens from Kisser, Moa, Letti and Babber. Mr. Kühn sent six specimens from Babber.

3 & ad., 1 &, 1 \cong act. med., 1 \cong juv., Tepa, September 1905 (Nos. 6844, 6844, 6853, 6875, 6969, 6976). "Iris burnt-sienna brown; bill black in adults, brown in young; feet slate-black."

57. Rhipidura fuscorufa Sel.

Rhipidura fuscorufu Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883. p. 197 (Tenimber).

10 & \(\frac{2}{3} \) ad., Tepa, August and September 1905 (Nos. 6688, 6701, 6826, 6873, 6883, 6937, 6955, 6962, 6968, 6971). "Iris blackish; bill black; feet dark brown or blackish."

Dr. Finsch has already made known the fact, that the Babber form is the same as the one from Tenimber (Timorlant).

58. Rhipidura elegantula reichenowi Finseh.

Rhipidura Reichenowi Finsch, Notes Leyden Museum xxii. p. 257 (Babber). (Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904. p. 206, sub nomine Rh. elegantula.)

1 & ad., Babber, 28. ix. 1905 (No. 6981).

Dr. Finsch separated Rh. reichenowi from elegantula on account of its rusty-cinnamon, instead of white, forehead. I ventured (l. c.) to unite reichenowi with elegantula, because among our twenty-nine examples from Moa, Letti, Roma and Dammer I found two specimens which agreed with Dr. Finsch's type of reichenowi. Perhaps my conclusion has been too hasty, because the specimen received from Kühn has also a cinnamon forehead. If all specimens from Babber have a rusty-cinnamon forehead, the Babber form would be a subspecies, in spite of the occurrence of single individuals on other islands which are similar in cotour. Only more skins from Babber can decide whether reichenowi is really separable from elegantula or not. I have termed this form Rh. elegantula reichenowi, but this nomenelature may not be final; there is little doubt that other forms are

also subspecies of this same species, but I cannot work this question out finally at this moment, and it serves my purpose at present if I show in my nomenclature that "Rh. reichenowi" is a subspecies of elegantula, if separable at all.

59. Pratincola caprata caprata (L.).

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904, p. 209.

1 8, 2 99, Tepa, August and September 1905 (Nos. 6800, 6951, 6993).

60. Lalage timoriensis (S. Müll.).

Cf. Nov. Zool, 1904, p. 208,

13, 19, Tepa, August and September 1905 (Nos. 6775, 6938). The males vary with regard to presence or absence of a white superciliary line. In most cases this is indicated, but sometimes it is well developed, sometimes absent.

61. Graucalus melanops (Lath.).

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904. p. 208.

Twelve specimens from Tepa, Angust and September 1905 (Nos. 6623, 6710, 6797, 6811, 6813, 6824, 6831, 6857, 6869, 6944, 6955, 6960).

62. Heteranax mundus (Scl.).

Monarcha mundus Selater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1883. p. 54. pl. xii. fig. 2 (Timorlant or Tenimber).

Heteranux mundus Hartert, Nov. Zool. 1900. p. 14 (Dammer): Finseh, Notes Leyden Mus. xxii. p. 267 (Babber, Dammer).

4 & ad., 2 & jnv., Tepa, August and September 1905 (Nos. 6664, 6674, 6803, 6930, 6933, 6941).

Dr. Finsch (l.e.) declares that this interesting bird is not; a Flycatcher, but belongs to the Laniidae or Prionopidae of Sharpe. This conception is quite erroneous. Dr. Finsch apparently based it only on a superficial comparison of the strange bill; but had he taken into consideration the plumage, style of coloration, strong rietal bristles, etc., combined, he would agree that Heteranax is a Flycatcher, and that it is best placed in the neighbourhood of Monarcha.

63. Geocichla peronii audacis Hart.

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904, p. 208.

Nine adult birds from Tepa (Nos. 6610, 6782, 6783, 6787, 6787A, 6883, 6900, 6954, 6961).

64. Cisticola exilis (Vig. & Horsf.).

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904. p. 210.

2 & &, 19, Tepa, August and September 1905 (Nos. 6616, 6835, 6932).

65. Orthnocichla subulata advena subsp. nov.

Subspeciei O. subulata subulata dictae similis, sed major, colore supra rufescentiore, rostro nigricantiore haud difficile distinguenda.

Differs from O, subulata subulata from Timor by its smaller size, more rufescent colour of the upperside, and darker, blackish, not light brown, upper bill. Wing, δ 58, \hat{x} 57; tail, δ 275, \hat{y} 26; culmen, 16; metatarsus, 216 mm.

Type No. 6858, Tepa, 6. ix. 1905, ♂ ad.

Mr. Kühn sent only a pair, ♂♀, Tepa, 6, 7. ix. 1905. "Iris blackish: fect colourless; bill black, pale below." (Nos. 6858, 6871.)

The occurrence of an *Orthnocichla* so far eastwards is of extreme interest, and we may imagine from this fact, that all the islands between Babber and Timor have forms of *Orthnocichla* as well, either our *advena*, or undescribed ones. Probably new forms are still to be discovered on Roma and Dammer.

The wings of our O. s. subulata measure in the 355-565, 55-565, 52-533 mm.

66. Pachycephala melanura tepa subsp. nov.

This most interesting new form of *Pachycephala* is apparently nearest to and stands between those from Dammer and Wetter. These forms may be distinguished as follows:

Pachycephala melanura dammeriana Hart.

Dammer.—Edges to remiges grey with an olive-green tinge. Tail black with greenish grey-brown tip and greenish outer margins towards the base; bill slender and strongly hooked.

Pachycephala melanura tepa subsp. nov.

Babber.—Edges to remiges greenish. Tail olive-green, with a blackish shaftline and black anteapical area of variable extent, and an olive-green tip; bill stouter, and, as a rule, not so strongly hooked.

Pachycephala melanura arthuri subsp. nov.

Wetter.—Light grey margins to the distal halves of primaries, broad greenish ones to the secondaries, entirely green tail, bill elongated. Differs from P. m. calliope by having a longer bill, culmen 21.7—23.3 mm. (20—21 in calliope), and in being more yellowish above, especially on the nape. Named after Arthur Goodson of the Tring Museum.

Pachycephala melanura calliope Bp.

Timor.—Like P. m. arthuri, but the bill a little shorter, the upperside less yellowish.

The female of P. m. tepa differs also from those of its allies. The top of the head, sides of head, car-coverts and nape are greyish brown, contrasting with and sharply separated from the olive-brown back; the rump and upper tail-coverts are greenish; tail greenish with blackish shafts; throat white, separated from the breast by a lavender-buff chest-band; abdomen saffron-yellow, sides with a brownish wash. \mathcal{S} : "Iris dark brown; bill black; feet dark plumbeous grey." \mathcal{P} : "Iris dark brown; bill black; feet plumbeous or slate-grey."

Type of P. m. tepa: No. 6644A, & Tepa, Babber Island, 15. ix. 1905,—Type of P. m. arthuri: No. 5498, & Wetter, 14. ix. 1902.

Wing of ∂ P. m. tepa 91—94 mm. (12 specimens).

Wing of & P. m. dammeriana 90—94 mm. (5 specimens).

Wing of & P. m. calliope 87-89 mm. (4 specimens).

Wing of 3 P. m. melanura about 79-84 mm. (5 specimens).

Wing of & P. m. arthuri about 88-93.5 mm. (5 specimens).

Mr. Kühn sent twenty specimens, shot in August and September 1905 (Nos. 6621, 6642, 6644A, 6645, 6651, 6660, 6672, 6676, 6702, 6733, 6739, 6757, 6774, 6804, 6808, 6820, 6830, 6889, 6896, 6897).

67. Pachycephala arctitorquis kebirensis Mey.

Cf. Nov. Zool, 1904, p. 212,

At last we have received a series from Babber, i.e. topotypical kebirensis. They bear out what I wrote two years ago (l.c.). The females have the crown brownish or rufous grey. Though occasionally examples of $P.\ a.\ arctitorquis$ approach them, as a rule the two forms are easily separable in the female sex. Mr. Kühn sent from Babber:

4 % ad., 1 & juv., 3 % %, Tepa, August and September 1905 (Nos. 6620, 6697, 6767, 6771, 6777, 6924, 6936, 6943).

68. Zosterops bassetti Sharpe.

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904. p. 214.

(As I have said before, I cannot decide, without a complete study of the genus Zosterops, how many forms can be named trinomially, and therefore employ binomials for them at present. As long as we distinguish minutely, our labour will not be lost.)

The specimens from Babber and Luang appear to be quite similar to each other, and I cannot distinguish them from examples from Dammer and Roma (cf. Nov. Zool. 1904. p. 214). The bills of the Babber and Luang specimens are as large as in those from Roma and Dammer—some, if anything, even larger. Z. lettiensis has a much smaller bill and is more white underneath, and Z. citrinella of Timor is still smaller, with a much smaller bill. Mr. Kühn sent twelve Z. bassetti from Babber (Nos. 6685, 6686, 6746, 6747, 6792, 6842, 6867, 6901, 6965, 6967, 6979, 6996).

69. Dicaeum mackloti salvadorii A. B. Meyer.

Dicaeum salvadorii A. B. Meyer, Abh. Isis. 1884. pp. 7. 38 (Babber); cf. Finsch, Notes Leyden Museum xxii. p. 274.

In Nov. Zool. 1904. p. 214 I enumerated specimens from Roma and Moa as Dicaeum machloti subsp. nov.?, saying that they were somewhat apparently intermediate between D. m. machloti and D. m. salvadorii, of which I had only a single male in poor condition from Dammer, and none from the "terra typica" (Babber), and that the black band surrounding the red throat was "nearly always wider in the Roma birds." Now we have received topotypical specimens from Babber, and I find that I cannot separate the specimens from Moa from those of Babber, while those from Roma have the red of the throat darker (as dark as in the "typical" machloti from Timor), and surrounded by a wide black band, in adult birds; while in D. m. salvadorii this band is absent or indicated, but never wide and well developed.

I distinguish, therefore, the following forms:

Dicacum mackloti mackloti Müll.

Smaller, 3 ad., wing about 54:5 to 56:5, abdomen white with a creamy tinge, dark red throat-patch surrounded by a broad black line: Timor and Savu.

Dicurum mackloti romac subsp. nov.

Larger, & ad., wing about 58—59.5, abdomen yellowish cream-colour, dark red throat-patch surrounded by a broad black line: Roma. Type No. 5399, Roma, 10. viii. 1992, H. Kühn coll.

Dicaeum mackloti salvadorii A. B. Mey.

About as large as D. m. romae, wing \mathcal{S} ad. about 57—59, abdomen yellowish cream-colour, the somewhat lighter, more fiery red throat-patch not surrounded by a wide black line, but only by an indicated or narrow band, if present at all. Babber and Moa Islands.

The one male we have from Dammer seems to belong to *salvadorii*. Perhaps it does not occur there regularly. The specimen is not in very good condition.

Mr. Kühn sent from Babber 5 33 and 7 99 (Nos. 6616, 6618, 6621, 6687, 6691, 6729, 6828, 6865, 6884, 6931, 6973, 6999). "3 9 Iris black, feet black, bill black."

70. Myzomela boiei annabellae Scl.

[Myzomela boiei S. Müller, Verh. Land- en Volkenkunde, p. 172 (1839-44, Banda).] Myzomela annabellae Selater, P.Z. S. 1883, p. 56 (Lutur, Tenimber).

M. boici boici differs from M. b. annabellac as follows: It is larger, and the black area limiting the red throat is much wider. Otherwise they agree in all essential characters.

Mr. Kühn sent a fine series from Babber (Nos. 6613, 6614, 6617, 6655, 6663, 6667, 6670, 6671, 6682, 6728, 6731, 6732, 6736, 6749, 6750, 6977, 6980, 6990).

71. Stigmatops squamata Salvad. (?snbsp.).

Cf. Nov. Zool, 1904. p. 215.

The wings of the Babber examples measure from 61 to 71 mm. Probably the smaller specimens are females. About the somewhat doubtful S. s. salvadorii and kebirensis, a name given to the Babber birds (A. B. Meyer, Zeitschr. Ges. Orn. 1884, p. 218), see Nov. Zool. 1904, p. 215, and Finsch, Notes Leyden Mus. xxii, p. 270. Mr. Kühn sent nine skins from Babber (Nos. 6627, 6785, 6799, 6874, 6962, 6974, 6988, 6995, 7004).

72. Erythrura tricolor (Vieill.).

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904. p. 217.

& P ad. and jnv., Tepa, August and September (Nos. 6613, 6714, 6730, 6793, 6798, 6825, 6966, 6994).

Noue of these specimens have any blue on the hindneck.

73. Munia quinticolor (Vieill.).

Locia quinticolor Vicillot, Ois. Chant. pl. 54 (1805—Finsch, Notes Leyden Mus. xxii. p. 277 (one specimen from Babber).

2 & ad. (one worn and both moulting), 1 & med., 2 juv., Tepa, August and September 1905 (Nos. 6772, 6878, 6888, 6949, 6950). The young bird seems to be undescribed; it is in colour exactly like that of M. pallida, being above cinnamon, below yellowish buff. The wings are longer than in young M. pallida. The adult female differs only slightly from the adult male.

74. Munia punctulata nisoria (Temm.).

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904, p. 218.

Tepa, Babber, August, September and October 1905, young birds in moult (Nos. 6754, 6879, 6992, 7000, 7001, 7002).

75. Artamus leucorhynchus (L.).

Cf. Nov. Zool. 1904, p. 221.

Tepa, Babber, August 1905 (Nos. 6625, 6626, 6745, 6764, 6784, 6802, 6926, 6978).

76. Corvus latirostris? subsp.

Coreus latirostris A. B. Meyer, Zeitschr. Ges. Orn. i. p. 199 (1884: Timorlaut). Cf. Nov. Zool. 1901, pp. 173, 174.

The specimens from Babber agree in all essential characters with *Corcus latirostris* from Timorlaut (Tenimber), but they are somewhat larger. They measure: δ ad. wing 339, δ ad. wing 342, φ ad. wing 318, φ ad. wing 316 mm., while specimens from Timorlaut measure δ ad. wing 328, δ ad. wing 317, φ ad. wing 322, φ jun. wing about 306 mm.

Possibly the Timorlant specimens are not all correctly sexed. If we accept that the alleged males are all adult males, the Babber form would be a larger, and should be separated subspecifically, but I should like to see a better series before doing this.

Mr. Kühn's four examples from Tepa bear the Nos. 6611, 6623, 6627, 6694. The iris is described as white, bill and feet black. In *Nov. Zool.* 1901. pp. 173, 174, I have discussed this form, which has quite erroneously been united with *C. macrorhynchus*.

ON THE BIRDS OF LUANG.

By Dr. ERNST HARTERT.

W E had hoped that Mr. Kühn's collectors, after their work on Babber, would visit the large island of Sermatta, but unfortunately they chose the little islet of Luang, near Sermatta. They collected there 41 species of birds, mostly of little interest to us. Undoubtedly Sermatta would contain many more species.

- 1. Synoicus raalteni (S. Müll.) (Nov. Zool. 1904. p. 177). & 6, xi. 1905 (No. 7031).
- 2. Ptilinopus cincta lettiensis Sch. (Nov. Zool. 1904. p. 179) (Nos. 7063, 7066, 7072, 7076, 7093, 7096, 7097). It is interesting to find that P. c. lettiensis and not ottonis is found on Luang.
- 3. Ptilinopus xanthogaster xanthogaster Wagl. (cf. antea) (Nos. 7013, 7026, 7038, 7051).
 - 4. Carpophaga rosacea (Temm.) (cf. antea) (Nos. 7032, 7092).
 - 5. Geopelia maugeus (Temm. & Knip) (cf. antea) (Nos. 7028, 7030).
- 6. Gelochelidoninilotica (Gm.) (Nov. Zool. 1904. p. 199) (No. 7021). This bird, marked 3, is very young. It appears to be the European small-billed form, and not macrotarsa. Adult birds should, however, be compared, to be certain about this.
 - 7. Sterna bergii pelecanoides King. (cf. antea) (Nos. 7022, 7091).